says that Admiral Seymour telegraphed to Liu Kun Yi, Viceroy of Nankin, informing him of his intention to visit that city. The Viceroy replied that he was too ill to send an answer. A despatch to the Times from Shanghal,

dated Aug. 1, says that a later message from the Japanese Minister, received in Tientsin on July 25, repeats the earlier information and adds that the besieged understood from a Tientsin message that a Japanese relief force will arrive at the end of the month.

Telegrams from Yuan Shih Kai, Governor of Shantung, to Director of Telegraphs Sheng state that Gen. Tung Fu Haing's troops, accompanied by large numbers of Boxers, marched south from Pekin and engaged Gen Yuan's forces near Te-chau. The result is not stated.

A Tientsin despatch to the Times, dated July a, states that the allies at Tientsin now number over 15,000 men. It adds that 10,000 could relieve the besieged foreigners in Pekin. The Japaness are anxious to advance, but are awaiting the arrival of Gen. Gaselee, the British commander. The advance is expected to start when the Indian cavalry is ready, probably

Another despatch to the Times from Tientsin, dated July 26, says that the Vicercy and Taotai of Tientsin are reported to be at Yangsaun with Gen. Sung's and Gen. Ma's forces. It is reported that the Chinese are increasing their intrenching, but the Allies are in sufficient numbers to scatter the enemy south of Pekin and relieve the foreigners there. Further delay in the advance will jeopardize the success of the expedition. The rains are becoming heavy, raising serious difficulties on the road to the capital and the moral effect of their recent succomes encourages the enemy to gather again.

BRAVERY OF CAPT. MYERS.

A Dashing Sortie at Pekin With His Marine -He and Dr. Lippitt Wounded.

LOWDON, Aug. 2 .- A despatch to the Telegraph from Chefoo, dated July 81, says it transpired that when the Chinese made a determined rush on the British legation in Pekin Capt. Myers of the American marines displayed con

Under a heavy fire he led his men in a sortie drove the enemy back and captured several hundred rifles and a quantity of ammunition. He was wounded.

Dr. Lippitt (assistant surgeon) was severely wounded.

ATTACKS ON THE RUSSIANS. Chinese Appearing in the Neutral Zone of the Liao Tung Peninsula.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN St. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—The condition o affairs in the Far East continues serious. Chinese soldiers are now appearing in the neutral zone of the Liao Tung Peninsula, and detach ments of Russian troops have been ordered from Port Arthur to disarm them.

Col. Jugovitch sends word from Charbin t Gen. Gradekoff under date of July 23 that the conditions have changed considerably since July 18. The Telin detachment had returned with a loss of ten killed and thirty wounded. Chinese imperial troops in civilian dress and with their badges conceated made two attacks on the Russians. Col. Jugovitch complained to the authorities of Gurin and demanded that the offenders should be punished. No answer had been received up to July 22.

Savizki's detachment of seventy men arrived at Charbin with a guarantee for safe conduct from the Chinese Governor. Nevertheless they were treacherously attacked by Regular artillery while Chinese officers were visiting the commanding officer. The Russians had twenty killed and six wounded. Scouts report that the Chinese are advancing

on all sides in the direction of Charbin.

EXPECTS ALL THE ALLIES TO GO. Japanese Minister to Great Britain Looks for Full Co-operation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN London, Aug. 1. Baron Hayashi, the Japahe was perfectly satisfied of the authenticity of the letter dated July 22, which had been re ceived from the Japanese Minister at Pekin and which stated that the legations were safe on that date and that the Japanese had sufficient food for six days.

The Minister was asked if he believed the Americans, English and Japanese would advance alone in case of delay on the part of the other allies. He replied that there was no apparent reason why the allies should not all cooperate in such a movement. He stated that he believed some of the Japanese forces were at Tientsin and the remainder at Shan-Hai-Kwan. The force at the latter place would march to Pekin direct.

SEYMOUR IN CHARGE AT SHANGHAI Accepts the Consuls' Invitation to Direct the Defence of the Settlements. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

LONDON, Aug. 1 - The customs officials at Canton have seized a Chinese junk with 2,000 rifes and much ammunition.

A despatch from Shanghai to the Central News of yesterday's date says the various conals held a meeting and appointed United States Consul Goodnow and M. de Bazaure, the French consul, a committee to call on Vice Admiral Seymour and invite him as the senior naval officer to assume charge of the defence of Shanghai. Admiral Seymour accepted the invi-

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SIMLA, Aug. 1.-Orders are expected here to-

A Brigade of Indian Troops.

morrow for a brigade of native Indian troops to startfor China. GOLD AND MEN FOR CHINA.

The Meade Takes a Thousand Troops and \$1,700,000 to Pay Expenses. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.-With nearly two

million dollars in gold stowed away in her hold and having on board more than 1,000 men, with arms, ammunition and equipment, the army transport Meade sailed to-day for Ching. Besides the soldiers and their equip ment the Meade carries \$1.700,000 in currency for the payment of war expenses in China. The money was hauled to the dock in twelve great chests, under a guard of infantrymen, and placed aboard the ship, while Major R. Belknap. Assistant Paymaster of this department, was paying from another chest the allowances of the Third Cavalry for August and of the Fifteenth Infantry for July and August.

The crowd at the dock during the preparations for the Meade's sailing was as large as any that watched the departure of troops in the oid Manila days and the sight of the gold-laden chests, together with the marching of armed men and stirring music served to arouse great

The troops sailing on this transport are Companies I.K. L and M.comprising the third battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry; Troops B. G. I and H, Third Cavalry, and Company E of a battalion of engineers from West Point. The band of the of engineers from West Point. The band of the Third Cavalry accompanies the squadron. In addition to officers connected with the commands the following were on the Meade: Col. Webb Hayes, who is to be side on Gen. Chaffee's staff. Lieut. Julian R. Lindney, Tenth Cavalry; Capt. Ira L. Fredendall, Assistant Quartermaster: Capt. Frederick V. Krug, Twentieth Infantry.

arter sample and the frequency of the following the follow

was among the civilian passengers. He is accompanied by Mrs. Piehn. Mrs. Zinn, wife of Capt. Zinn of the Engineer corps, is the only other woman passenger.

M. De Pontecoulant, an engineer, goes to Taku to put in a distilling plant for the army. Andrew J. Collins goes to Manila to supernatend an ice plant established there under the direction of the army, and J. W. Gray and W. H. Morton, engineers, go to assist him. Edward J. Davis, who is to be chief clerk to the Adjutant-General of the Department of Southern Luzon, is also a passenger on the vessel.

THAT THE ALLIED FORCES WILL NOT ADVANCE ON PEKIN.

Consider Any Proposition From Chinese Oficials Until It Is Placed in Full and Free Communication With Minister Conger. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Through Minister Wu Ting-fang and, it is understood, United States Consular officers in China some of the official representatives of the Chinese Governments notably Li Hung Chang, have asked the United States to give a pledge that the allies will not advance on Pekin. These communieations, while formal, do not pretend to

emanate from the Imperial Government in the Chinese capital. The propositions are nearly all based on a proposed reciprocal arrangement by which the Chinese Government will agree to preserve the lives of the foreign Ministers and deliver them safely if the pledge suggested is given. Some of the propositions contain other suggestions which the Government does not deem important enough to disclose. The Secretary of State has nformed Mr. Wu and its own Consular representatives who have been used as intermediaies that the Government will not consider any such propositions, even if they come directly from the Imperial authorities at Pekin or from

the Emperor. The Government's position, it has been explained, was made plain in its answer to the appeal of the Emperor to President McKinley for the services of the United States as me diator between China and the Powers. Until the Chinese Government places the State Department in full and free communication with Mr. Conger no suggestions concerning the foreigners at Pekin or a settlement of the present trouble will be considered by the United States.

It is the purpose of the United States as

Minister Wu and the Chinese officials have been nformed, to rescue its citizens in Pekin and restore order in China. Even if placed in full and free communication with Mr. Conger, the Government will not consent to the delivery at Tientsin of the American Minister and the other Americans in Pekin unless urged to do o by Mr. Conger. In any event it will not give a formal piedge that its forces will not advance on Pekin, and the Chinese officials concerned in the attempt to arrange a compromise on that basis have been so notified. Should Mr. Conger urge the Government to consent to the proposition that he and the other Americans be sent to Tientsin the President would probably do so, but the Chinese Government content with the simple must be word of the President that the troops will not advance if the delivery is made within the time specified. It is not likely, however, according to opinion here, that there will be any interference by the Government with the plans of the allied commanders. If China desires to save her capital she must, it is contended by officials, show her good toward this and other Governnents by delivering their diplomatic representatives, citizens and subjects who are shut up n Pekin, at a place where they will be safe on attack. The Chinese Government has shown itself capable of protecting the legations, and should it fall to continue that protection because the Powers decline to hold back the relief column, she must, the officials say, take the

consequences. The authorities here are inclined to believe that there will be no further attacks on the le gations and they look for the speedy ending of the dangers to which the Ministers and their charges have been subjected. As one high official said to THE SUN reporter, "When a nation begins to beg, it is whipped China has begun to beg." The understanding here is that Li Hung Chang and his colleagues are endeavoring to obtain from the other Powers pledges similar to that asked of the

Minister Wu said to-night that he had received no instructions from his Government to attempt to persuade the United States not to take part in the advance of the alies on Pekin. He was not surprised to hear that the advance

had begun, and said: "I cannot tell what effect this advance of foreign troops toward Pekin will have on the people up there who have been causing the trouble. The Chinese are a peculiar people, and they the city walls and tell them to go home the best way they can. I have not had any message informing me of the advance of the Allies.

If the advance of the allies on Pekin has not already begun, it will not be onger delayed, according to the opinion of those in authority here. Knowledge of the ctual condition of things in the legations at Pekin has evidently stirred the foreign commanders at Tientsin to action. They are no onger proceeding on the theory that all the foreigners are dead and that there is no necessity for hurrying to the capital. All the telegrams received by this and other Governnents from military officers at Tientsin and Taku show that active preparations for the forward movement were in progress several days ago and by this time may have been completed.

CHINESE ARMY UNDERESTIMATED. Opinion of a German Officer Who Was Wounder

With Seymour's Column. VICTORIA. B. C., Aug. 1 .- An interview is published in Yokohama papers, received this morning by the steamer Glenogle, with Lieut. von Krohn, who was with the German contingent in Seymour's column and with 300 other wounded was brought to Yokohama on the steamer Koln, chartered by the German Government. The Lieutenant said that the commanders in the field and every body in general had greatly underestimated the quality of the Chinese troops. He laid special stress upon the fact that they are not undisciplined, but on the contrary are highly effective fighting force possessing the latest patterns of rifles and guns. They have excellent artillerists who shoot with precision and can serve the guns as well as any European soldier, thanks to the instructions they have received from their German trainer

German trainer.

As regards the qualities of the Chinese as soldiers, Lieut, von Krohn thinks they are spiendid material and if they had good officers would probably be invincible. But as it is at present the officers on horseback are always seen to run away first and then, of course, the men will not stand.

MORE ARTILLERY FOR CHINA. Batteries L and M Receive Rush Orders to Pro ceed to the Far East.

Orders were issued by the War Department esterday to rush more artiflery to Chipa. Light Batteries C and M. Seventh Artillery, the former stationed at Fort Adams, R. I., and the latter at Washington Barracks, D. C., are the batteries that have been ordered over sea. Battery C will proceed at once to San Francisco, where it will be recruited to its full strength from the men of Battery C of the Third Artillery, who have eight months or more to serve, or who have signified their intention to recall st. Battery M will be recruited to its full strength from men of Battery F. Second Artillery, now in Cuba, but expected to arrive here on the transport Crook on Aug. 13. Battery C is commanded by Capt. Charles G. Treat. Battery M is commanded by Capt. Wontgomery M. Macomb. Both batteries will take their horses; gues and ammunition with them. rses, guns and ammunition with them

THE WOUNDED AT TIENTSIN

All on Board the Hospital Ship Solace, Which Sails From Taku.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.- The following cableram was received at the Navy Department this morning: TAKU, July 29 Solace, with sick and

ounded, proceeds Nagasaki, Yokohama, Guam, Honolulu, and Mare Island, with five marine and navy officers, five army officers, nine navy men, nine een marines and fifty-five Ninth Infantry. All men will remain aboard Solace unless otherwise recommended by army medical authorities at Nagasaki and Surgeon Anderson. Yokobama. Army hospital ship Relief preparing at Nagasaki for Taku. Japanese hospital ships alternating here at our disposition if needed. Lieut. Leonard's condition more favorable, recovery hopeful. Biddle's command ordered to Tient-in.

CHINA ASKS A PLEDGE DESPATCH FROM LI HUNG CHANG. EARLY FIGHTS AT TIENTSIN. He Transmits an Imperial Edict Which Says the Ministers Are All Safe and Well.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.- Wu Ting-fang, the hinese Minister, presented to Secretary Hay This Government Replies That It Will Not to-day a copy of a cable despatch from Li Hung hang, who is at Shanghai, which Mr. Wu had received at midnight. It was addressed by Earl Li to the Chinese Minister in London, who transmitted it to Mr. Wu. The despatch fol-

> "Just received a relegram from Pao-ting-fu of the 6th moon 23d (July 19) that the Privy Council had that day received an imperial

> edict as follows: "We have received the memorial of Li Hung Chang and others imploring us to save and protect the Ministers of the various nations, Now the Ministers are all safe and well, and Li Hung Chang is directed to wire to Yang Yu and others so that they may inform the respective Secretaries for Foreign Affairs accordingly. Respect this.

"This telegram has been delayed in its transission. The other day I and other Viceroys sent a joint memorial requesting that the different Ministers be escorted out of Pekin, or that they first be enabled to freely communicate by letter or wire with their respective governments. When an imperial answer is received I will again wire. Communicate this to Minister Yang at St. Petersburg, Minister Yu at Paris and Minister Wu at Washington, for them to inform Secretaries for Foreign Affairs."

GOOD NEWS FROM CHINA Cablegrams Reporting the Safety of Missiona-

Cable despatches received yesterday by different boards of foreign missions in this city conveyed encouraging news as to the safety of their missionaries in northern China. These despatches confirmed the reports that the American missionaries were still alive at Pekin,

but confirmed also the reported massacre at

Pao-ting-fu and the burning of the mission

property in Pekin, Pao-ting-fu and Tung-The Rev. Frederick Brown, Presiding Elder of the Tientsin mission district of the Methodis Episcopal Church, sent a cablegram from lientsin, via Chefoo, July 31, which was received vesterday afternoon by the Rev. G. B Leonard, Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Missions Board of the Methodist Church. Mr. Brown said that the following Methodist missionaries were reported alive at Pekin: The Rev. Frank D. Gamewell, wife and family of Newark, N. J.; the Rev. Wilbur F. Walker, wife and family of north Indiana; the Rev. William T. Hobart of Minnesota, the Rev. H. E. King of China, the Rev. George W. Verity of Wisconsin, the Rev. George R. Davis of Detroit, George D. N. Lowry, M. D.; Mrs. Charlotte M. Jewell of New York, Mrs. Edward K. Lowry, Miss Anna D. Gloss, M. D : Miss Alice Terrell, Miss Elizabeth Martin, Miss Gertrude Gilman, Miss Edna G. Ferry and Miss Edna Martin. At Tientsin were the Rev. James H. Dyke of Indiana, Edward K. Lowry, the Rev. Frederick Brown of Ohio. J. Victor Martin and Miss Rachel R. Benn, M. D.

Victor Martin and Miss Rachel R. Benn, M. D. of Philadelphia.
The following were reported by Mr. Brown as having left China and now on their way to the United States. The Rev. J. Frederick Haynes of New York, formerly stationed at Pekin; Miss M. I. Stevenson, M. D., of Topeka, Kan., stationed at Tientsin: Miss Frances O. Wilson of Des Moines, Ia., stationed at Tientsin; Miss Mary E. Shockley of Cincinnati, stationed at Tsunhua; N. S. Hopkins, M. D., and wife, stationed at Tangshan, and Miss Ella J. Glover and Miss Miranda Croucher, sent out by the New England Conference, who were at the Tientsin Mission.

The Rev. Arthur J. Brown, one of the secre-

Figure 1. The Rev. Arthur J. Brown, one of the secre-taries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, received the following cablegram ves-terday from the Rev. W. O. Elterich at Chefoo: People at Pekin holding out. Report via Shang-nai that missionaries at Pao-ting-fu massacred. Thefoo situation unchanged. Continued persecution of Christians.

At a conference of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board yesterday it was decided to conduct a detailed investigation of the society's affairs at Pekin, Pao-ting-fu and in the Shantung province. Accordingly the following cablegram was forwarded to the Rev. W. O. Elterion at Chefor:

When possible send Lowrie, Pekin, Pao ting fu, for detailed investigation and full report regarding mis-sionaries, children, property. Ditto, Chalfant, Shan-The Rev. A. Woodruff Halsey of the board said: "This action was taken to obtain full information cone ruing the missionaries in Pekin, Pao-ting-fu and throughout the Shantung province in order to relieve the anxiety of their friends. The Rev. J. Waiter Lowie, who is now at Tentsin was chosen to make the investigation and report, on account of his long ex-perience as a missionary in northern China." The different boards of foreign missions in The different boards of foreign missions in this city have recently received reports by cable and letters of the destruction of their mission property by the Boxers in northern China. Dr. Leonard of the Methodist Episcopal board said that the board had received information of the total destruction of the greater part of its mission property in northern China, but could not say whether the reports were authentic. The value of the Methodist property destroyed is estimated at \$158,550. The value of the property reported destroyed in the Pekin district is estimated at \$50,050. The Presbyterians had mission property at Pao-ting-fu valued at \$25,000, and at Pekin property estimated at \$50,000. The American Board of Foreign Missions also had large property interests at Tung-Chow, Pao-ting-fu and Pekin, which has all been reported destroyed.

JAPAN'S CO-OPERATION IN CHINA. The New Japanese Minister Says She Could Send 70,000 Troops if Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- Mr. Kogoro Takahira, the new Japanese Minister to the United States, who reached Washington yesterday, talked interestingly to-day with a SUN reporter about the situation in China, with particular reference to Japan's participation. Mr. Takahira is well acquainted with America. This is his third visit to the country in an official capacity. He was Secretary of the Japanese legation here from 1879 to 1883 and Consul-General in New York from 1891 to 1898. Lately he has been

York from 1891 to 1893. Lately he has been Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokio. He speaks English fluently. While pleasant and approachable, he has about him an air of dignity which carries with it the impression that he has held positions of importance.

Mr. Takahrra said that he left Japan July 7 and was very much behindhand in regard to the events that have been transpiring in the East. When he sailed for the United States the Fifth Army Corps was being mobilized for service in Chinn. He did not, he said, know any reasons to justify the understanding in this country that Japan had been prevented from sending her troops to China as rapidly as her facilities permitted. There was certainly the most hearty cooperation between Japan and the other Powers in the objects of rescuing the foreigners in Pekin and restring order in China. Japanese troops had fought side by side with the troops of Europe and America at Tientsin and there was nothing to indicate friction. He was inclined to believe that the rapid development of the hoxer uprising was one reason why the Japanese troops had not been sent to China sooner. The Boxer movement attained was proportions—oquickly that its importance was not realized until it attained full sway. As to Japan's ability to partake in the Chinese campaign, Mr. Takanira said that on her present peace footing Japan had 140,000 men and would be able to send half that number to China. ng Japan had 140,000 men and would be able o send half that number to China. If necessary, and yet have pienty of troops to meet any emergency which might arise at home.

COL. M'CREA. SIXTH ARTILLERY. Newly Promoted Officer May Be Sent to China

-Didn't Get a Chance at Cervera. Lieut -Col. Tully McCrea of the Fifth Artillery, just promoted to be Colonel of the Sixth Artillery, taking the place of Col. Williston, reired, was in command at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, during the Spanish-American War. On the night the story was telegraphed all over the country that a Spanish squadron was on its way up the coast to attack New York Col. McCrea was called up by telephone and asked if the squadron, should it appear, could get by the Hook.

"Can't say as to that," was the Colonel's re-ply, but if it does there'd better be some am-bulances at the Battery to attend to what gets there."

here."
The headquarters of the Sixth is at Manila, and all but three of the fourteen batteries are in the Philippines. Batteries I and K are at Honolulu and Battery M is at Fort Monroe. Col. McCrea is on leave of absence at Sackett's Harbor. Nobody will be surprised if Col. McCrea is ordered to the command of the arti-McCrea is ordered to the command of the arti-lery force in China.

Chinaman Who Resented an Insuit Beaten. FREMONT, Ohio, Aug. 1 .- Wo Sang, a Clyde Chinaman, was assaulted yesterday by a gang of Bellevue thugs. Wo was jokingly accused of being aBoxer, and resented the accusation by whipping three of his accusers. A small crowd gathered and attacked him, beating him se-

MAIL ADVICES ADD TO THE DETAILS OF THE SIEGE.

Great Credit Given to the Russians for Their Brave Defence on the First Day of the At-tack-Missionary Says It Had Been Determined to Kill the Women and Children to Save Them From Chinese Torture VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 1.-The steamer Glen-

ngle brings details of incidents of the siege of Tientsin. A party of Britishers who were nong the besieged reached Kobe just prior to the departure of the steamer, and the account given by them, supplemented by a letter rom N. J. Sargeant, another of the besieged, forms an interesting narrative of the stirring events.

The bombardment started at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, June 17, two guns being fired in quick succession, then two more. The first appearance of the Boxers was two days before, when they were seen from the high buildings in the concession. There appeared to be thousands of them, for the procession they made was miles in length, and soon fires were started, the quarters of the native Christians being burned and their occupants butchered.

The 17th opened quietly and at a meeting of the allied commanders that morning it was decided to attack the military school across the river which was recognized to be a menace. It was arranged that the British and Germans should take the premises which, were enclose

take the premises which, were enclosed in strong mud walls about eight feet high. The attacking party, to which was afterward added some Austrians, mustered in the meadow road between 200 and aso men, and started a little before 3 o'clock, crossing the river in boats. It was when the first launch carrying the troops landed on the other side that the Chinese artillerymen started their bombardment. They were in a fort two and a half miles away, but evidently a communication was sent from the military college, causing them to open fire.

The capture of the military school was one of the most dramatic events of the earlier part of the siege. Major Luke, who was in command of the attacking party, was strongly opposed. The chinese made a stout defence, but inside of half an hour the allies troops had climbed the wall and torced the gates. The Chinese, most of whom were military students, were gradually beaten buck with heavy loss into the

hair an hour the allied troops had climbed the wall and torced the gates. The Chinese most of whom were military students, were gradually beaten back with heavy loss into the building. Step by step they confested the way and when obliged to retire, went into a large soon materials. room upstairs, from which they maintained a galling fire. They were several times asked to surrender, but refused, and sixty or seventy of the survivors barricaded themselves in and

to surrender, but refused, and sixty or seventy of the survivors barricaded themselves in and made a last stand there.

An English blue lacket brought an axe and started to batter in the door. He was shot dead and several more shared the same fate before the attacking party went in with a rush and bayonetted the whole lot. A German ran out and hauled down the dragon flag that was flying over the gate. About fifteen guns were taken, but as there was no time to remove them, only the breech blocks were taken out and thrown into the river, thus making the guns useless. The place was then set on fire and the allied force withdrew. It burned for an hour or two amid constant explosions of cartridges. All the rest of the day the guns continued to throw shells into Tientsin, but they were comparatively high and did little damage. The shells were 3½ inch. Next morning the bombardment started at 6:20 A. M. and went on until 6 P. M., the only interruption being when the gunners stopped for dinner at midday. A number of Cossacks went out and attempted to silence the guns. They fought the greater part of the day and came back in the evening losing y fought the greater part of the and came back in the evening losing killed and wounded. There was also day and came back in the evening, losing 130 killed and wounded. There was also some terrific fighting between the Russians holding the railway station and the Chinese. Had it not been for the brave 700 Russians and the fight they put up, holding the thousands of Chinese at bay on that day, the besteged city would have fallen and the beleagured people died a horrible death.

The Rev. Charles F. Gammon, superintendent of the American Bible Society in north China,

of the American Bible Society in north China, who has reached Nazasaki from Tientsin, says that just prior to the brave fight of that just prior to the brave fight of the Russians, the foreigners had ar-ranged to kill their women and childen by their own hand should the attack of the Chinese carry, as they feared it would. Mr. Ganmon says in an interview given to the Nagasaki press that men had been drawn to shoot the The Russians, however, saved the settlements.

The Russians, however, saved the settlements. They lost heavily but maintained their position, although they were so hard pressed at one time that the question of retirement was considered. The 6-inch gun of the Chinese at the fort gave them constant trouble as their only gun was a 15-pounder of rather antiquated design.

At 10 A. M. the fire was so heavy that the Russian commander sent a message for help, and a British force was moved across to his support. The hall of shell and bullets was so heavy that the defenders of the railway station had to lie down under the platform for protection. The gun was kept going all the time on the fort, and it seemed for a time as if the Russians had suc-

seemed for a time as if the Russians had succeeded in silencing the big gun. The attack was by regular troops and evidently well planned, as a smaller body also attacked the Americans on the Taku road. Once the American defenders were driven back a little. Fighting was going on along the French front, the enemy being in great force along the opposite side of the river. During the whole afternoon a terrible wind and dust storm was raging and at night, when the Russians sorrowfully buried their dead, the rain fell in torrents. S. J. Sargeant of Tientsin, in a letter to the Kobe Chronicle, says:

at night, when the Russians sorrowfulls buried their dead, the rain fell in torrents. S. J. Sargeant of Tientsin, in a letter to the Kobe Chronicle, says:

"On the afternoon of July 18 I went upon the Taku lighthouse tower to snipe the soldiers and potted some at from 900 to 1.500 yards, Late in the afternoon as I was upon this tower. I saw a pinnace of the Germans which had a Maxim on her coming up the river, and I had also noticed during the afternoon that the thinese soldiers had been coming to one point. As the pinnace came up I saw them all on the river bank on top of a discarded fort, from which they suddenly poured a hot fire into the pinnace. This was returned by the vessel, which came up within a hundred feet, when she suddenly gave a turn to the bank opposite the Chinese and ran on shore because she had been hit so often that she was going to stak. The men jumped ashore and ran for their lives, but it was said most of them were captured, and, it is said, tortured to death.

"On Wednesday June 20, barricades were erected at the end of every street and a guard placed beyond them. These barricades were made of bales of wool bags, or wheat rice and other cargo which was stored in the different go-down. The day, though, was quiet, the Chinese only firing Long Tom' at intervais. There was considerable sniping from across the river, the Chinese having taken up a position in the ruins of the military school.

"During Wednesday night it was decided to send a messenger to the commanding officer at Taku calling for help, and James Watt of the Tient-in Volunteers offered to carry the despatches. Three Cossacks accompanied him. Several times on their perious Journey they were attacked by hostile villagers and they had many perious adventures, but they managed to get through the firing had been heard at Taku and the reflections of the fires had been seen, it was not then supposed that Tientsin was in great danger until the despatch riders arrived. From the 20th the allied force had to be chary of replying to the en

riders arrived. From the 20th the allied force had to be chary of replying to the enemy's fire for fear the ammunition would give out.

"On the evening of the 21st several junks were seen floating down the river evidently with the intention of a bridge being formed for Chinese solders to cross. Fire was opened on them as they appeared and their occupants driven below and as they came nearer a young British middy got on heard two of the craft and set fire to them. That settled the attempt of the enemy."

Sargeant ways that the cossacks have done some of the hardest fighting around Tientsin, but also some of the nardest looting. Surgeant said he had reported the looting of the cossacks and they were ordered to keep off that portion of the Bund; failing to do so five were shot.

The relief party arrived at Clientsin on San-

The relief party arrived at Tlentsin on Sun-

day afternoon, June 23. The soldiers came in strangling parties, having had hard fight ing all the way. The group were car-rying James Watt, the heroic despatch right of the way in the heroic despatch rider, on their shoulders A sword was presented him by the Fientsin Volunteers and he was promoter to the rank of Lieutenant. It is understood he is to be recommended to the Government of one of the allied Powers for decoration. decoration.

The British and Americans came up into Tientsin from behind the military school and the Russians and Germans from near the railway station. Both columns encountered serious fighting, but the Russians and Germans encountered the toughest opposition, the former losing heavily. The arrival of the rescuing party rou ed much enthusiasm in the shothedded settlements. Flags were flung to the breeze and cheer after cheer given as the dust-stained, tired and dirty men strayed along.

Wu Ting-fang Going to Cape May.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 1.—The wife and son of Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, arrived here this evening. The Minister will arrive here on Friday. It is be-lieved an important conference will be had with Mr. Gregoir De Wallant, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, who is occupying a cottage

Baltimore Chrome Works Burned

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.- The big plant of the Baltimore Chrome Works in Fairfield, Anne Arundel county, near Raltimore, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, \$250,000.

RATHBONE'S RESPONSIBILITY. May Be Held to Account for \$7,000 Not Re stored by Neely.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, Aug. 1.- The Judge having charge of the Rathbone case has called upon the prosecution to make statements in regard to further charges against Rathbone. The amount now involved is about \$20,000. This includes over \$7,000 drawn from the Post Office funds in July 1899, to pay the salaries of Post Office employees, this being necessary on account of the delay in providing for the salaries in the estimates. The amount have been returned to the Post Office fund, warrants being signed by Rathbone for that purpose, but it was never placed to the credit of the Post Office, as Neely cashed the drafts. Mr. Lawshe says that he has not been able to find Rathbone's authority for the disbursements included in the \$20,000. Rathbone nust account for all the funds dispursed, as he was the general disbursing officer. The Judge has thirty days in which to collect evidence. At the end of that time he will make a summary of the evidence and the case will then go to the

Audiencia. The municipality is discussing the propose new charter. The clause giving the interven ing Government power to appoint the chiefs of sanitation and public works has aroused obection. The matter will be referred to Gen The question of sanitation is one of vital importance to the Americans, and Gen. Wood will not hand this department over to the Cubans while intervention lasts.

Gen. Wood will go on a Journey around the island as soon as matters which have been held

up during his absence are settled. The general municipal tax law will not be radically changed, but a few modifications may be made. The complaints regarding the law are due a to misconception. The municipalities are not forced to levy higher taxes, but power granted to them to do so if it is necessary. This will furnish a good lesson in local self-government, the municipalities making out the budgets and levying taxes accordingly.

The decree reforming the University of Havana is to be left unchanged. The principal complaints against the decree come from the arge number of superfluous professors who were dismissed.

The correctional courts began business day. Senor Coziare will be one of the new

ANTI-JEW RIOTS IN ODESSA. Russian Troops Start the Trouble -The Jewish Quarter Looted.

Special Cable Despatch to TRE SUN ODESSA, Aug. 1.-A number of soldiers who had been ordered to the Far East were selling their superfluous chattels to Jew dealers on Sunday, when one of them who had realized five roubles for his goods declared that the purchaser had immediately picked his pocket after paying him.

The allegation started a ferocious attack or the Jews which spread throughout the Jewish quarter. A mob joined the soldiers and wrecked and plundered booths and brutally beat Jews wherever they were found. The police were helpless

Cossacks and infantry were paraded, but it was hours before the rioting stopped. It is stated that many of the troops ordered to protect the Jews joined the looters when not under the eyes of their officers. The authorities were energetic. They summarily flogged rioters who were caught in the act, but there were spasmodic outbursts on Monday and Tuesday Two soldiers were killed on Sunday. It is stated that five Jews were killed. One hundred and twenty were taken to the hospitals.

DUKE OF COBURG'S DEATH. Kalser Sends a Message of Sympathy in Name of the German Navy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 1 .- The Right Hon. G. J Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, has received the following telegram from the Emperor William:

"In the name of my navy I beg you to accept our sincerest sympathy on the death of the Duke of Coburg. The fine qualities which he developed during his brilliant career as the Duke of Edinburgh in her Britannic Majesty's Navy made him popular with the sailors of bot nations 'WILLIAM, I. R., Admiral of the Fleet.'

Mr. Goschen replied as follows: "I thank you most sincerely for the expresion of sympathy and elegant testimony to the Duke's qualities as a naval officer and his popularity with the sailors of both nations which your gracious telegram conveyed." Admiral Richards, Capt. Sir Berkeley Milne and Commander Hornby will represent the navy at the funeral of the Duke.

1,200 MORE BOERS SURRENDER. Gen. Hunter Thinks That 4,000 of Gen Prinsico's Command Will Submit.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 1.- The War Office announced hat Gen. Hunter reports that 1,200 more Boers have surrendered. The prisoners include Lieut. Anderson, a Danish officer. Bunter expects that the total number of prisoners will reach

The Boers took up the rails near Frederickstad and wrecked a supply train. Thirteen men

were killed and thirty-nine injured. Included among the prisoners are Commandants Rouse and Fontermel. In addition to these Commandants Deploy, Potgreter and Joubert have surrendered to Gen. Bruce Hamilton, who has collected 1,200 rifles, 650 ponies and an Armstrong gun. Commandant Olivier. with a number of men and five guns, escaped | can act accordingly. It would be absurd for in the direction of Harrismith

BOER SYMPATHIZERS IDENTIFIEDS Documents Implicating Members of Parliament Said to Have Been Discovered in Pretoria.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Telegraph announces on the authority of its Cape Town correspondent that documents of the highest importance emanatng from England and implicating certain members of Parliament and other politicians who have taken a prominent part in the agitation in favor of the Boers have been discovered in Pretoria. The documents are said to have come to light while a search was being made of the Government offices in the capital after Gen. Roberts's

The Telegraph adds that inquiries instituted by its correspondent leave no doubt as to the truth of the statement. It further says: "It would seem that we are on the eve of unexpected and serious developments in connection with South African affairs."

Big Tobacco Depot Burned in Spain. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. MADRID, Aug. 1.-The Santander depot of the

obacco monopoly has been destroyed by fire.

Khedive of Egypt in Vienna. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. VIENNA, Aug 1 .- The Khedive of Egypt who is travelling on the Continent, arrived here to

The loss is about 3,000,000 pesetas.

JUSTICE SMYTH HAS A RELAPSE. Attending Physician Reports His Condition as

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1. Justice Fredrick Smyth of the New York Supreme Court is reported as very ill to-night by the attending physician, Dr. B. C. Pennington, Dr. Smythe, nerve specialist of Philadelphia, was telegraphed for yesterday and is in consultation with Dr. Pennington, Justice Smyth suffered a relapse to-day and his condition is considered ser ous, although there is still a chance for his recovery, the physicians say.

Deputy City Clerk N. J. Haves, leader of the Fammany braves in the Thirty-third Assembly district, will take his followers on their annual outing to-day. The Pocasset Club will manage the affair and a big dinner will be served at Donnelly's Grove, College Point.

CANAL PROPERTY SEIZED. RADICAL ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOV.

ERNMENT OF NICARAGUA This Government Has Received No Official In formation of the Seizure-A State Depart ment Official Says the United States Will Protect the Rights of Its Citizens. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- No official informa-

tion concerning the report from Managua, that the Government of Nicaragua has selzed the property of the Maritime Canal Company, has been received here, but the Government understands the situation well enough to appreciate the reasons which brought about this radical action by Nicaragua. Some time ago, after the Government of Nicaragua had declared the concession to the Maritime Company forfetted and had granted a new conto the Cragin-Eyre syndicate, the Maritime Company became aware of the purpose of Nicaragua to seize its property and appealed to the United States to see it through. one of the articles of the concession the company and the Government of Nicaragua may have recourse to arbitration in the event of just such differences, and an agreement was reached that arbitrators should be appointed. It was the failure of this attempt at arbitration

seizure. In order to fully understand the situation now existing a brief review of the controversy will be helpful. The concession to the Maritime Canal Company was made by Nicaragua in 1887, and a period of ten years after the completion of the surveys was given the company within which to complete the canal. Two years ago the ten years' period expired, and last year Nicaragua served notice on the company that its concession had been forfeited and that its property would be seized. Under for an extension of the period within which the canal should be completed if the delay has not been due to the fault of the company, an extension was applied for, but Nicaragua de clined to grant it. Then the company de manded arbitration, as provided by article 55 of the concession, as follows:

in its preliminary stage that brought about the

"Any misunderstanding that may arise be tween the State of Nicaragua and the company in regard to the interpretation of the stipula tions of this agreement shall be submitted to court of arbitrators, to be composed of four members, two of whom shall be appointed by the State and two by the company."

It is further provided that if the arbitrators fail to agree they shall select a fifth member or unpire, who shall decide. The Nicarague Government imposed as the condition of the arbitration that the company should appoint as its arbitrators citizens of Nicaragua. The concession made no such condition, the Nicaragua Government basing its claim in that particular on the law of Nicaragua relative to the procedure of courts, which requires citizenship in Nicaragua as a qualification of an arbitrator. This law, however, was ex post facto with regard to the concession. It was not enacted until July 6, 1894, more than seven years after the concession had been granted. The United States Government sustained the objection of the company to the requirement that the company's arbitrators should be Nicaraguans, and eadeavored to induce the Nicaraguan Government to consent to a change. Nicaragua Government to consent to a change. Nicaragua Government to consent to a change. Nicaragua Government of Nicaragua, by seizing the company's property, serves notice on the United States and on the company that their contentions have been denied.

The seizure was made under article 54 of the concession, which provides that if the company forfeit its concession through failure to complete the canal within the time fixed or for other reasons the Government of Nicaragua "shall enter upon possession in perpetuity of the canal of works of art, lighthouses, stations, deposits, stores and all the establishments used in this administration of the canal without being obliged to pay any indemnity to the company. What this Government will do remains to be decided, but it will surely protest against Nicaragua's arbitrary action, contending that the insistence of the republic on the appointment of an all-Nicaraguan arbitration commission was contrary to the spirit and the letter of the concession. A State Department official said to-day in regard to the action of the United States:

"This Government will protect the rights of its citizens. We so far have only considered one right—that of arbitration. We have insisted that the company had allowed to near as its arbitrators citizens of Nicaragua. concession made no such condition, the Nica-

its citizens. We so far have only considered one right—that of arbitration. We have in-sisted that the company be allowed to name its own arbitrators and we continue to stand on that ground."

The despatch from Managua says that the

The despatch from Managua says that the Nicaragua Congress met in regular session to-day and confirmed the decision of the courts and the official declaration of the Minister of Public Works that the time granted to the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua had expired and ruled that the concession was null and void. The seizure of the company's property was doubtless made in conformity with this decision. The company's cars, rails and other portable property, it is said, have been removed from the interior to Greytown.

Biram Hitchcock, President of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicarr gua, said yesterday that he did not believe that the Nicaragua Government had seized the company's property. Edward R. Lancaster of the Nicaragua company, the contractors for the Maritime company, also said he did not think the report was true. Alexander T. Mason, of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, counsel for the Maritime company add that the company's efficers had received no news, and for this reason did not know whether the report was true or not.

NO ORDERS TO GEN. CHAFFEE.

Secretary Root Denies That He Had Been Or dered Not to Delay the Advance. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.-Secretary Root this fternoon characterized as false the report from Tientsin that an order had been sent to Gen. Chaffee, the commander of the American forces, not to delay the advance on Pekin. He said that he had issued no such order and

wou'd not do so. "Gen. Chaffee knows a thousand times more than we do about the situation," he remarked. "and is fully able to judge of what should be done. He has received his instructions and me to send him an order to either delay or not delay an advance on Pekin. He knows more delay an advance on Pekin. He knows more about the conditions than I do, and if I attempted to give him orders I would get us both in trouble. You can rest assured that I have issued no directions to Gen. Chaffee telling him to either advance or not, and shall not do so. I shall approve whatever he considers best, and would not be surprised if has not already determined what course he should take. When he has reached a decision he will almost certainly advise us, but he will not be interertainly advise us, but he will not be inter The Government's latest information from China about the conferences of foreign military officers in regard to the selecting of a supreme commander of the allied forces, is that no selection has been made, but the indications were that the Russian Admiral Alexieff would be chosen.

FLOATING POST OFFICE IN CHINA The Department to Establish One for the Ac commodation of Our Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- George W. Beavers, Acting First Assistant Postmaster-General, has ordered the establishment of a floating post office in China for the accommodation of American soldiers and legation people. It will be a sub-station of the San Francisco office, and will have its base at Nagasaki, Japan. That point has been chosen because nearly all the transports will touch there, and not only will be convenient for the soldiers, but it will be a central point for despatching mail to and from this country. There will be floating post offices with each important division of the American troops, and mail will be handled for them almost on the field of battle. Money orders will be soid and cashed, and parcels will be taken care of.

Granville M. Hunt of the Money Order Division of the Washington Post Office has been detailed as the financial head of the new Chinese-American postal department. H. M. Robinson of Atlanta, chief of the Railway Mail Service at that point, will be the postmaster of the new station. They will leave about Aug. 10 for San Francisco, to catch a steamer from that point for the Orient. The only supplies to be taken will include a quantity of stamps, envelopes and domestic money orders. The office fixtures will be made to order in the East. As it is intended to give the soldiers the benefit of the domestic rate of postage white away, all charges for money cruers and other service will be the same as here.

Miss Kelly Died Alone. office in China for the accommodation of

Miss Catherine Kelly, 55 years old, of 307 East Eighty-first street, was found dead yesterday afternoon on the floor of her bedroom. had not been seen for nearly a week. The body was partly decomposed. Miss Kelly lived with Julia Leonard, who is at present away from the city on a vacation. The police said that there was nothing suspicious about Miss Kelly's death and that death had been due to hear disease.



Great Special Sale: -

About 2,000 MEN'S SERGE SUITS.

\$121/2

Double or single-breasted: rough or smooth; some lots silk or satin trimmed; all guaranteed true and fast in color.

All sizes and all grades up to the finest, including what is left of our \$35 ones. Beginning this morning In All Our Stores.

Smith, Gray & Co. NEW YORK STORE, BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ava.
CORNER \$1ST ST. Fulton St & Flatbush Ava.

COLLECTOR CLARK ARRESTED. City Official Who Embezzied \$11,000 and

Ran Away Found in Chicago. CHICAGO. Aug. 1.-John Clark, a collector. was lodged in a cell at the Central Station to day for the alleged embezzlement of \$11,000 of the city of New York's money. Last May he disappeared and no trace of him could be found. On last Friday a man answering Clark's description was seen by one of Capt Colleran's detectives at the Hawthorne racetrack. Information was sent to the chief of detectives and the missing collector was found living at 259 Michigan avenue. He was arrested there

to-day. He said he would return to New York

John Clark was a deputy collector in the bureau for the collection of rents, Department of Finance. He ran away on May 21. Comptroller Coler, on examining his books, found that he had been robbing the city for years, and that in the aggregate he had stolen \$10,998. Clark was bonded by the United States Guaranty and Fidelity Company for \$2,000. The company paid the amount of the bond and then set out to find Clark. William Morris, the company's special agent, tracked him to Washington and finally to Chicago, where he was arrested. Central Office Detective Murchy started for Chicago last evening to bring Clark home.

BITTEN IN BED BY A RAT.

Miss Healey Dreamed Some One Was Biting Her, and She Laughed, Awaking Her Mother Miss Grace Healey, 19 years old of 474 West 46th street, was bitten in the back of the neck by a large rat early yesterday morning while asleep in her bed. Her mother was awakened by the daughter's laughter and taking a lamp

by the daughter's laughter and taking a lamp went to Grace's room, but found all quiet there. She awakened her daughter and asked what she was laughing at.

"Why, I thought that some one was biting my neck." was the answer.

Just then Mrs. Healey was startled by seeing a rat run from the room. In the morning Miss Healey complained of a sore neck. Her mother, remembering about the rat, came to the conciusion that the rat had bitten her. Miss Healey visited the family dootor, who said that the rat must have been scared off before it had time to do any damage. Aside from a little black mark on her neck Miss Healey is none the worse for her unusual experience.

Insurance Agent Charged With Grand Larceny. rested at his home at 55 West Sidney avenue Mount Vernon, yesterday morning, by Central Office Detectives McConville and Barrett on a charge of grand larceny. In the Centre street charge of grand larceny. In the Centre street court he was held in \$3,000 bail for examination. It is charged by M. & C. Maver of 443 Broadway that Pugh represented to the contern in 1898 that he owned merchandise valued at \$1,685, stored with F. C. Linde in Laight street. The Mayers bought the goods and afterward learned according to the complaint, that Linde had already advanced money on the goods to nearly their full value and that Pugh had no right to dispose of them.

Summons Server Assaulted With a Sabre. Edgar Wagner, a City Marshal's clerk, of 520 West Fifty-third street, went to 207 West Ninety-second street yesterday afternoon to serve a dispossess summons on Charles H. Donner, a laborer. Donner accused Wagner of having insulted Donner's twelve-year-old daughter on a previous visit, and although Wagner said that he had never been there before, Donner assaulted him with a big sabre. Donner was arrested.

Torpedo Boat Destroyer Stringham Off for

Newport. NORPOLK, Va., Aug. 1.—The United States torpedo boat destroyer Stringham, which has been docked at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and upon which a new propellor has been bent, passed out Caue Henry at 3:10 o'clock this afternoon, bound for Newport, where she will, it is expected, have her long-delayed trial trip. She is expected to make thirty knots an hour

terday in the Woodcleft Channel at Freeport, L. J. They stepped from a ledge into deep water and were in danger of drowning, but were rescued by Richard Feld of Manhattan and Cornelius Cameron of Brooklyn.

Stepped From a Ledge Into Deep Water.

Mrs. Carl Whippleman and her daughter,

years old, of Richmond, Va., were bathing yes-

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN. Leon Palsky, Max Margaies and Jacob Spritz, striking eigarmakers, who were arrested on Tuesday evening on a charge of stoning a Belt line car on which a non-union eigarmaker was riding, were discharged yesterday by Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville court. It could not be shown positively that they threw stones. Harriet R. Browne has obtsined a decree of absolute divorce from Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court against Frank Lyman Browne on the report of Charles Donohue as referee. By the decree Browne has to pay \$28 a week permanent allmony for the support of herself and their two children, whose custody she gets. He is in the typewriting machine business and she was a typewriter. tody she gets. He is in the typewriting machine business and she was a typewriter.

CAUGHT THE WORM

That Gnaws Under Cover. "I have had quite an experience with the use of coffee. Without knowing why, I gradually became seriously constipated, wi h all the disagreeable effects of this most aggravating disense. I was also bilious and stomach badiy out

of order "I had no idea of the cause and kept using coffee every morning.

"One day a triend to whom I spoke of my troubles, remarked that perhaps I would find the cause in the coffee cup and suggested the use of Postum Cereal Food Coffee. I was impressed with his remarks and made the change from coffee to Postum. The old troubles have nearly disappeared and I am one of the happiest mortals you ever saw. I have proved to my entire satisfaction that coffee was the unsuspected cause of the difficulty and while it nearly ruined my health for a time, I have practically recovered again by the discontinuance of coffee.

"I have known a number of persons who have been driven away from Postum because it came to the table weak and characteriess. If simply was not made right, and it would be the same with any other kind of grink, iet, coffee, cocoa, etc. Postum, when made according to directions, is a delightful beverage.

"There are a large number of people in this surrounding country who are using Postum, and their number is increasing daily. It is sort of a stampede. Store after store is putting in a stock of Postum that never thought of such a thing before.

"Tenclose a list of twenty or thirty names of use of Postum Cereal Food Coffee. I was im-

thing before.

"Tenclose a list of twenty or thirty names of those that I know of as users of Postum, among my immediate acquaintances. Do not use my name, please." J. M. G. Box 72, Jefferson, Wis.—Adv.